

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1880. Amnsements To-day.

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Standard Toester Charge and Plat Theater Camique Ma Ice of and Pon Tony Pastor's Theatre Valley Balling Union Square Theater Doublike has SV Dick's Chenter the One are Window The Tr - The Part of Wife.

The Love of Being Beaten.

It would seem that there is such a thing possible as acquiring a genuine fondness for being beaten. It has long been contended that eels like to be skinned; and perhaps It is no more unaccountable that some menlike to be whipped. Probably the desire arises from a morbid state of mind engendered by the habit of coming out second best. Its origin, however, is not fully settled, but constitutes an object of psychologleal study, and should be further investi gated.

That the peculiar state of mind exists is fully proven by a movement now going on to try to have the vote of New York counted for HANCOCK Instead of GARFIELD.

One would suppose the Democrats had experienced enough of defeat lately; but it seems that some of their leaders think differently. So they make for a more certain and more signal overthrow.

The Republicans counted out TILDEN after he had been lawfully and fairly elected. Heretofore they have had a menopoly of that kind of infamy. Now some Democrats have a manifest craving to share it with

Simple Facts.

The letter from a working Democrat, printed below, is not the only one of the sort with which THE SUN has been favored: "As a Democrat and a working member of 'the Demo

cratic organization, I am not satisfied with the recent course of Tax Sex. You do not march always in line. In regard to that Mount letter, which the Republican leaders made so desperate an effort to prove a forgery, headquarters. In my opinion, that ought to have been enough for you. Had you rather take the word of

National Committee ! "Just now there is some doubt if the vote of New Fork was legally for Gauriera. We want the truth as-certained, for if the charges can be made out, we are en-titled to the Presidency. I think you are foolish, as well as out of order, in giving away the case without waiting

The great ends of our great party can be obtained only by harmonious and united action on the part of the Democratic press. I don't suppose my remonstrance will find any other place than the waste basket; but a hint outlit to be sufficient at a critical juncture. "ALBANY, NOV. D.

This correspondent evidently labors under a mistake for which THE SUN is not responsible. Still, a few words may perhaps set him right.

THE SUN is a firm and constant adherent of democratic ideas. It believes in government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and in no other sort or method of government; but it is not an organ. We owe and own no allegiance to any political organization. We are in the habit of forming and expressing our own opinions about men, measures, and events.

Any idea entertained by any political worker, or any body of political workers, that the services of THE SUN are due as a matter of course to him or them, is totally without foundation in fact, and wholly unwarranted by anything which we have ever

THE SUN is governed by no headquarters outside its own establishment. It is not our custom to receive or obey orders from any committee, chairman, caucus, boss, board, wigwam, hall, or bureau. If such orders came to this office at any time, the bearer would be shown to the sidewalk without breach of peace, but by the shortest way and with the least possible waste of minutes The event would be the same whether the orders came from the Executive Committee of the National Committee of the Democratic party, or from the Grand Central Council of the JEHOSHAPHAT Association of the Fourth Ward.

In matters of fact, like the forgery of the Chinese letter, it is our practice to make up our opinion at first hand. In matters of judgment, it is our habit to prefer our own judgment to that of any person not responsible for the acts and words of THE SUN.

These are a few of the elementary principles upon which this newspaper is conducted. It is well enough to put them plainly once in a while, in order that disappointment may not result from mistaken conceptions and unsatisfied expectations.

Garfield and Sherman.

The first sign of a serious jar in the Republican household is to be found in the letter of John Sherman to Private Dal-THELL aunouncing himself as a candidate for the vacancy in the Senate. It is well known that Governor Fester aspires to that place; that he has long looked to it as the object of his ambition; and that he is the choice of GARFIELD over and above all the other competitors

FOSTER is supported by the young Repubficans of Ohio, who think it about time for JOHN SHERMAN, after having held office for twenty-five years continuously, and having acquired a large fortune, to retire from political life, and to allow others to have a chance for its honors and profits. As the representative of this class, Foster is in from the field.

Sherman's method of seeking the Senahis indirect modes of action. "I can," he says, " see that my election might relieve him [Garrield] from embarrassment, and leave him free to do as he thinks best in the formation of his Cabinet." In other words, he threatens to hold over unless the GAR-FIELD-FOSTER Interest consents to elect him to the Senate.

This construction of his letter is plain, and not strained in the least degree. How is Garrield to be embarrassed otherwise The accepted usage has been for an existing Cabinet to offer resignation to the incoming President, without the least regard to party affiliations. The selection of his advisers is a personal function which every Presi dent ought to be allowed to exercise without restraint of any kind; and except in the case of Mr. STANTON, when Congress, in its war with Andrew Johnson, interfered to restrict that privilege, there never has been any disposition exhibited to trammel a sident in the choice of his confidential

stitutional advisers. "MAN, as the head and front of ut Administration, which he

M. Sec.

duce a new practice. He gives notice that he will retain the Trensury, and thus embarrass the President elect " in the formation of his Cabinet," unless an exchange is made by which he will be transferred to will not kick him out of the Treasury; and confiding in that opinion, he thinks himself in a position to dietate the terms upon he will go out votuntarily. This is the whole case, and the public cannot fail to see through the sharp practice of the Fraudulent Secretary.

GARPHELD'S great defect is a want of moral courage to sustain his judgment respecting duty or policy. Sherman relies upon this defect as a means of reaching his present aim. But Fosten and others like him are not to be scared from their pur- three belligerents, the time for successful pose by such attempted intimidation. They know SHERMAN through and through, and they mean now to make a square issue with He has habitually used power and patronage for his own profit, and his rivals propose to give him a taste of both in another form.

It is clearly their intention that if the HAYES concern will not have the decency to resign, then every member of it shall be ignored, and a Cabinet be formed without the least reference to John Sherman or anybody else. All fair-minded men will concede that right to GARPHELD, and this moan altempt to force him into a corner will not be approved anywhere. In the sharp contest that is sure to come off in Ohio between the contending factions, the first note of discord will be sounded. It will be taken up and schoed in other States, and GARFIELD will enter the White House with these sounds ringing in his cars.

The Silence of Bismarck.

For some months, or ever since the adjournment of the German Parliament, almost nothing has been heard from the man whose words have power to shake half the Cabinets of Europe. There is, indeed, no European State, if we except Russia and England, whose Government does not watch with polgnant anxiety the attitude and utterance of BISMARCK. In the absence of any overt demonstration on his part, the panorama of events upon the Continent has seemed divested of its normal animation and significance. It has called to mind that Roman pageant of which Bynon speaks, and which, shorn of BRUTUS's bust, did but of Rome's great son remind her more. If we look at the amorphous, fluctuating

state of European politics during the past

summer, and the chaotic condition of parties

in Germany itself, we shall see ample

ground for the Chancellor's apparent inac'ivity. The situation has called for vigllant scrutiny, rather than direct interposition; it has taxed the eye and not the hand. No immediate danger to the German empire need be apprehended on the side of Russia during the lifetime of the present Czar; but ALEXANDER's hold on life is most precarious, even should be succeed in baffling renewed attempts at assassina-The foreign policy of GAMBETTA tion. can be but dimly discerned by the German Chancellor through the manceuvres of the puppets who are allowed to form ministries in France. The action of Italian statesmen during the past ten years has seldom run counter to the views of Bis-MARCK; but of late they have preferred a wary, non-committal posture, and have borne their rebuff at the hands of France in the controversy about Tunis with singular patience and resignation. The part which England meant to play in European diplomacy was a subject of pure conjecture at Berlin from the moment that Mr. GLAD-STONE took office, and it was foreseen that the Premier's intentions, when disclosed, would be liable to be thwarted by the outbreak of the Irish difficulty. As for Austria, it is true that the compact with Germany would, in all likelihood, be kept, so long as Baron HAYMERLE and other representatives of Andrassy's foreign policy retained control; but their hold on power has recently suffered some rude shocks, not only in Hungary, but in the Cis-Leithan provinces. And even Turkey, although moribund, has shown such signs of lingering strength in her last agony, that she must still be counted as a possible factor in a European conflict. In deed, the whole aspect of European affairs has of late been confused, cloudy, almost undecipherable. There has been no genuine concert even on behalf of a treaty which al the powers had guaranteed, nor have there been, on the other hand, any sharp or boldly proclaimed divisions. This complicated state of things no doubt explains the silence of BISMARCK. For the moment the problem of statecraft presents too many unknown quantities. As, one by one, each piece upon the chess board assumes a definite place and acquires a specific value, we shall see the shrewdest diplomat of Europe emerging from his retirement to join in the game.

At home, the German Chancellor has had some reason to content himself with the observation of events, and, with the exception of some harsh measures against the Socialists in Hamburg and other cities, the pressure of his hand has seemed to be temporarily withdrawn. During the recess of Parliament, the process of party disintegration and reconstruction has gone on: and it will be time enough for BISMARCK to put forth his programme of home policy when he knows out of what elements a solid majority can be formed at the next session. The split in the so-called National-Liberal organization is now past remedy, and that oody will cease to figure as a dominant or even a very important factor in the Reichstag. Those of its members who have always been rather National than Liberal, who have cared more, in other words, for BISMARCK and his promises than for their own convictions, will naturally drift into the ranks of the Conservatives, although they may maintain for a brief period the semblance of a distinct party, in order to make a better bargain. Those, on the other torship is characteristic of the man and of hand, who, under the leadership of Lasken, once constituted the honor and the force of the National Liberals, when their party was the hope of Germany, are now tending to a reunion with their old allies of the so-called party of Progress, from whom they ought never to have been divorced. There will thus be framed a new Liberal organization that will no longer be beguiled by the smooth watchword of union first and liberty afterward, but will insist upon a strict adherence to the aims and methods of parliamentary government. How many seats can be con trolled by the new party at the coming session is yet uncertain, and therefore its power to check the projects of BISMARCK by cooperation with the Ultramontanes

> the Conservatives in the Chamber would be so much strengthened by recruits from the place-hunting wing of the National Liberals that the Chancellor would find himself, for the first time, sustained by a thoroughly ductile and complaisant majority. What has been done in this direction remains to be divulged, but we may be sure that Bis-

It has been asserted in some quarters that

cannot be accurately measured.

made by the aid of Returning Boards and MARCK would spare no pains to compass of threatened civil war, proposes to intro- that long-coveted result. The means, however, by which sixty or eighty members of the Reichstag, at which figure the expected accessions under Herr von Benniusen are sometimes computed, may have been brought to forswear their own professions the Senate. Nothing can be clearer than and oppose their old companions, are not of this menace. Sherman believes Garrierd a kind that will invite or bear publicity They are means more commonly associated with the name of WALPOLE than of Bis-MARCE; but it will not be the first time that the latter, when his lion's skin fell phort has eked it out with the fox's.

Mr. Christiancy's Failure.

It is not surprising to learn that the peace negotiations set afoot by Minister Chris-TIANCY on the South Pacific coast have come to naught. Burdensome as the war is to all intervention is perhaps not yet ripe. Were pride or punctillo alone in the way, dintomacy could find means to surmount that obstacle. But the war is a matter of business as well as of sentiment; and the material stake in it is too large to be surrendered by either party until its cause is hopeless.

The country for whose possession the three republics have been nineteen months at war is a land without rain, without herbnge, in which barren sands, the barren sea, and barren rocks fill the landscape. But nature has made compensations to this dreary region-has made it worth fighting for. It is the land of guano, nitre, silver, and copper. With its centre in Bolivia's seacoast province of Atacama, it extends southerly into Chili and northerly still further into Peru

To Peru, her pitre and guano mean not only a great source of income for carrying on the Government and employing many of the people, but her basis for negotiating vast foreign loans. During the past thirty years her foreign nitre trade has increased to over six and a half million hundredweight, this last being the culminating point of the exports in 1875. On her guano Peru raised in loans \$159,000,000. About five years ago the Peruvian Government undertook to buy all the nitre mines and factories in its province of Moquegua, or in the part commonly called Tarapaca, for twenty million dollars, and then to borrow more money on these acquisitions as security. The mine owners demurred, but a heavy export duty was levied, and most of them sold out to the Government. The cutput fell off speedily, while the price rose. Meanwhile Chili had just concluded with

Bolivia, in 1874, a treaty by which, in return for her concession of Bolivia's boundary claims in the disputed province of Atacama, Bolivia stipulated that she would, during a period of twenty-five years, exempt from all duty the nitre works at Antofagasta, which were owned and worked by Chilians, and were within the territory up to that time disputed. Thus Peru found herself undersold in the nitre market by the Chilians, who, while the Peruvian plan was forcing up the prices, had no duty on their mines to contend with.

The rest of the story is the war story Bolivia suddenly put a duty on the Antofagasta works, in violation of the treaty and announced that she considered this agreement to be no longer binding. When Chili declared war, Peru offered mediation on the basis of substantially conceding Bolivia's demands. Chili at once treated both her neighbors as in secret combination against her, as very likely they were. And now that a year and a half of war has resulted in Chili's triumph, the terms of peace are obviously as hard to arrange as ever For Chili will doubtless claim both Atacama and Taranaca as the prize of her arms. But to yield them would cost Bolivia her only outlet to the sea, and Peru her vast interests in the nitre beds and guano deposits.

Probably, when the time comes for peace a compromise will be effected. Chill will perhaps be suffered, if her good fortaine war continues, to hold Atacama, Cobija, and what she has won in Moquegua south of Pisagua, Iquique, and Tarapaca; while Tacna and Arica and their surroundings may remain Peruvian. Bolivia, in that ease, would be turned over to her ally for territorial indemnity and a seacoast outlet, If she should be held by Peru to merit any Indeed, the political union of the two countries now contemplated might solve the

difficulty.

Political Controversy in Brooklyn. The Democratic party in Brooklyn was practically divided into two factions during he recent political campaign. In one, Mr HUGH McLAUGHLIN was paramount; in the other, Mr. Thomas Kinsella. These leaders could not or would not agree as to the persons who ought to be nominated for the various local offices on the city and county tickets. A District Attorney was to be elect-

ed. The McLaughlin faction nominated JAMES TROY, and the KINSELLA faction would not support him. The result was the reflection of Gen. ISAAC S. CATLIN, the Re publican candidate

There is no doubt that the Democrats might have put forward a caudidate who would have been successful. They ought to have chosen a man whose character and qualifications could not justly be made the subject of criticism. Why they nominated a person who was certain from the very outset to be vigorously opposed in his own party, we do not know. The only explanation that we have heard offered is that the nomination of SAMUEL D. MORRIS was the alternative, and that Mr. TROY was preferble. We think he was.

After his failure to obtain the nomination. Mr. Morkes exerted all the influence in his power to defeat the Democratic candidate and by his effective denunciations of Mr TROY and his friends he undoubtedly contributed to the success of Gen. CATLIN.

On Wednesday one of the men whom he had denounced most flercely for supporting Mr. Thoy found him in a chop house and as saulted him in an outrageous manner, knocking him down and beating him violently about the head. Mr. Monnis had publicly described this man as a ballot-bex stuffer and a violator of the law. The latter designation is certainly now correct. We trust the law will be vindicated by the prompt and due punishment of the assailant.

A mere political brawl is not of itself im portant enough to call for comment; but this occurrence is worthy of notice as an ilustration of party degradation in a county where the Democrats of the State must look for large majorities if they expect to regain nower. Cannot Messrs, KINSELLA and Mc LAUGHLIN remedy this condition of affairs? They are unquestionably the leaders of the Kings County Democracy to-day. They are intelligent enough to know that the party cannot be permanently successful without nominating the best candidates, and they are well aware that they could have brought about the nomination of such candidates.

Why did they not do it?

Among the notable features of the Repub ioan jubilation in Hartford on Wednesday evening were, according to the Courant of that city, a waving sea of torches fringed with spec-

tators; whizzing rockets; MARSHALL JEWELL'S house, "ablaza with innumerable illuminations;" bonfires; young ladies dressed as goddesses of liberty; 6,000 lags of sandwiches, doughnuts, and apples, and 200 gallons of

If it takes a thousand regular troops of all arms, a swarm of constables, and a score or two of volunteer aunite in response, of the Orangu persuasion and armed to the teeth, to get in cerops of one unpopular proprietor in irehand, how many troops, constables, and volumers will it take to get in the crops of all the unpopular proprietors? At this rate, farming in Ireland promises to be an expensive busi ness for the British Government.

ing speculations because they are "let in on the ground floor;" and some people flud out that the ground floor is the one that bronks down. Then they are let through the ground

How long ago the time seems when the booms were booming in the land. Now the very word has dropped out of American speech. It was not a nice word, and we can spare it. The very latest, most trustworthy, most

mportant, and most useful imformation about he Connecticut Senatorship is that the Hon MARSHALL JEWELL, niter a careful study of the situation, has decided not to get in the Hon. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY'S WAY.

We find this paragraph in the Atlanta Constitution:

"The South has no particular interest in Gen-ricin's Calunct. We simply most that the Secret he Navy shall be a man who knows how to swim." Our exteemed contemporary clearly means to

imply that Mr. Thompson of Indiana is a man who does not know how to swim. Is not this n mistake? Our information is that in other years Mr. Thompson was wont to lave his limbs in the peliucid waters of the persimmon-fringed Wabash, sometimes even absenting himself from school for that purpose.

It seems rather premature to call for subcriptions to the proposed World's Fair to be held in or around New York, when even the site is not yet picked out, and may prove to be anywhere between Tubby Hook and Coney

It is safe to say that but for the Chinese forg-

And it is safe to say that great numbers of dizens voted for Gangian because they found him attacked with such a forgery. The Democratic cause lost heavily thereby.

M. BAUDRY D'Asson, the excitable Legit imist member for Vendde, has made a second ommotion in the French Chamber of Deputies. and has had to be taken out, kicking, by fifteer Was this what he meant by the death seene of the republic, which he expressed the tope of witnessing? If so, it was a funny

A favorite competitive occupation of as ronomers, not long since, was discovering planets; now the fashion has changed to pick ing up comets. Louse, a European observer was thought to have found another comet last Sunday, but it turned out to be Swift's. As there are already four telescopic comets still within range, besides those that came and went in the spring and summer, 1890 may well be called a comet year.

THE NEW JERSEY REPUBLICAN SENA

THENTON, Nov. 11 .- The Republicans have a majority of 14 on joint ballot in the New Jersey Legislature, which secures to them a Senator in Congress to succeed Randolph. This has brought a throng of can dates into the

field, who are making the State thely.

For present purposes the State may be divided into north Jersey and south resy, the line starting at Trenton and running the east to the ocean. South Jersey has not had a jonafor in Congress since Cattell of Camden, term expired in 1871. His successor was I inghuysen of Newark. It so happens that th Republicans in the present Legislature from outh Jersey need but two votes from the north Jersey members to enable them to control the caucus for nominating the new Senator. outh Jerseymen see their strength, and they will certainly use it to get their favorite, unless hey are splft in pieces by the rivalry of aspi rants from their portion of the State.

There is great probability that the result inst mentioned will happen. Gen. Sewell, who resides at Camden, is a conspicuous candidate. He has been a leading member of the State Sen-ate. He was Chairman of the New Jersey delesupported Mr. Biaine. He is President of the West Jersey Railroad, which runs southerly from Camden. It is under a long lease to the Pennsylvania Bailroad, whereof Col. Tom Scott is king. Sewell is charged with being a rail-

sad monopolist. Gen. Sewell's rival in south Jersey is the otorious George M. Robeson, who needs no Gen. Sewell's rival in south Jersey is the notorious George M. Robeson, who needs no introduction to the readers of Thi Sun. He also dwells at Camden. He has just been reciected to Congress. He has fixed his eye with intense longing on Randolph's seat. His henchmen are busy working up his case all over the State. They claim that the large Republican gains this fall in south Jersey are due to him, and that he is stronger there than Sewell. On the other hand, the friends of Sewell scout this claim, and assert that Robeson was a load on the texte in South Jersey, and they say that if Robeson will keep his money out of the canvass. Sewell will beat him. By the by, it may be said in passing, that there seems to be a general impression that money will be used in the Senatorial contest among Republican members of the Legislature, and that some of them are expecting to make a good thing out it.

Probably the most assume and indefatigable of

money will be used in the Senatorial contest amona Republican members of the Lexislature, and that some of them are expecting to make a good thing out it.

Probably the most astute and indefatigable of the candidates in north Jersey is George A. Halsey of Newark. He is a thoroughly trained politician, has been in Congress, was the dispenser of a large share of Federal patronage in the State under Grant's administration, and atill wields power in that line. He is playing off Sewell and Robeson against each other in south Jersey and hopes in that way to break them both down, and then by aid of his supporters in the Legislature from north Jersey to achieve a victory. All sorts of double-dealing are charged against Halsey, such as that he got Poits nominated for Governor in order to remove him out of his way for the Senatorship, and then, in hopes of killing him stone dead, caused him to be cut down at the polls in Essex Countr. However little or much there may be in this gossip, it still remains true that Halsey now appears to be the strongest of the north Jersey candidates. It is settled that Ludlow, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected. This will permit Potts, the defeated Republican opponents are endeavoring to head him off with the cry that the loss of the State is due to him because though very rich, he did not tap his barrel freely enough during the campaign.

Augustus Hobart, receiver of the Midland Bairoad is eager to be Senator. But the other candidates lay the loss of the State for President and Governor at his door. He was Chairman of the State Committee, and run the campaign. They insist that he was outgeneraled by Senators. It is admitted by the leaders of both parties in the State that the success of the Democratic Was Chairman of the State Committee. It is admitted by the leaders of both parties in the State that the success of the Democratic Was Chairman of the State Committee. It is admitted by the leaders of both parties in the State that the success of the Democracy was mainly owing

the skill and energy with which Mr. McPherson managed the campaign.

Some minor candidates deserve a passing notice. Major Gen. Judson L. Kilpatrick is uager for the fray. He wanted to be the nomines for dovernor. He was choked down in the Conjunction, and then given leave to run for Congress in a district where he was sure to be buried under an avaianche of 4,500 majority. Harris, his Demogratic opponent, was the Presecuting Attorney who sent the Warren County thieves to the penitentiary. Some Republicans think Kilpatrick may get two votes for Senator in the Legislative caucus.

in the Legislative caucus.

After Mr. Blaine's discomfiture at Chicago, which was followed by his own defeat as an aspirant for a nomination to Congress in the Bergen district, William Walter Phelps made one speech, and then sailed for Europe. If he returns in time, and goes into the Senatorial caucus, he may come out with as many votes as Kilpatrick.

caucus, he may come out with as many votes as Kipatrick.

Frelinghuyen may wenture to put his chances to the test, for he is a chronic officesceiter. But he lives in Newark, is in Haisey's way, and will have to stand aside.

Cortiant Parker, also of Newark, is one of the ablest lawyers in the State. He would like to go to the Senate, and under other circumstances might succeed. But Haisey covers all that ground at present.

In the grand rush and scramble it is possible that a dark horse may win the race

RUSSIA AS IT IS TO-DAY.

Bad Harvests, Dear Food, and Starving Pens

ants-The Tenth About the Suppression b Melikoff of the Secret Political Police. Sr. Permanuna, Oct. 28. The Government and the journals devoted to it-that is to say, almost our entire press are making stronnous offerts to concent the truth in regard to the misery of the Russian people. No wonder, when lack bread is e sid in St. Petersburgent Scopecks, or 3% conts, a pound, and when the average wages of workingmen in this town is 15 roubles. or about \$11.25, a month. Deducting the taxes. an unmarried workingman's daily surplus amounts to 45 copacks, or 34 sents, at most, He must have three pounds of bread every day, sting 15 copeeks, one-third of his daily wages. What, then, must be the condition of the workmen whose wages are below the average, and of those who are married and have families to support? Well, this price of 5 copecks a pound for bread threatens to go still higher. Let it reach the figure of 7 or 8 copecks and the suf-

fering will become intolerable, for the working-

men will be obliged to deprive themselves of

the commonest necessities; and neither com-merce nor industry, already almost rained by

taxation, can help the unfortunate men by

raising their wages even up to the lowest figure

permitting the support of a family.

I state this simple fact because everybody can understand it, and because it cannot be contradicted. What must be the moral and social condition necessarily produced by such a crisis in a great capital like St. Petersburg, which is the rendezvous of a crowd of adventurers from all the countries of Europe and Asia? It suffices to read the reports of the trials in the eriminal courts to get instruction upon this point. The number of monstrous crimes, robberies, and murders, is increasing alarmingly. So much for the capital. Now let us take a look at the provinces. Here are some figures: At Kamychine rye flour sold last week at 1 rouble and 40 copecks (about \$1.05) a pood (about 36 pounds) and even up to 1 rouble 80 copecks (\$1,35). At Tsaritsin a pood of rye ests 1 rouble 20 copecks (90 cents). Black bread at the former place cost I rouble 40 copecks (about \$1.05) the pood. In the country villages it costs I rouble 80 copecks (about \$1,35) the pood-nearly as dear as in the capital. And what a difference in the wages of the poor peasants and the workingmen of the capital!

I neight multiply these figures. The con-clusion would be that the most fertile districts are the most impoverished. The Russian empire has been attacked in her abundant granaries. The harvests have been terribly bad, and in some parts of the country the peasants have had no work for a year. What can they do now? A family of seven persons, which is the average number in the country parts of Russta, consumes from 120 to 150 pounds of rye in a year. That makes from 145 to 185 roubles, an enormous sum for them. And where is the money for taxes and elething to come from? Must the peasant die of hunger without comolaining?

But this calamity is not merely local. The Messager Officiel itself has just published figures proving that this state of affairs extends at the present moment to the Governments of Samara. Knerson, Exaterinoslav, and to the greater portion of those of Toural, Saratof, Simbirsk, Tchernigof, Tombof, Roursk, Penza, and Polova. The same famine is reported from several of the western Governments, Novgorod, Oskof, Smolensk, and St. Petersburg.

The districts where the harvests have not been quite so had are unfortunately not very productive. They are hardly able to provide for local wants. There has been a surplus tids year only in Bessarabia, Volhynia, Esthonia, and a few districts of the centre and the west. Every where else the harvests have been below the worage.

The districts which have suffered most have been compelled to have recourse to the Government for seed for the fields. Samara re-ceived a million roubles, Saratof and Simbirsk a million each, and Astrakhan 50,000 rouble But all that is for the future, while the turrible present must somehow be provided for.

Bussia has few newspapers, or other pub-

lications, yet, nevertheless the most alarm-ing reports are of culated in regard to this fearand universal distress. Men, women, and Mildren are dying of hunger every day in the evernments of Samara and Saratof, Subscription lists have been opened, but who is able to give? The Government is doing its best. It has already given out more than a million roubles, and advanced four millions in favor of the provisioning fund-a fund which at the present moment amounts to only five millions.

At Moscow bread costs six copecks a pound and ten copeeks for white bread. In the country it is still worse, and village pauperism is increasing each year. The primitive system of agriculture, together with the weight of tax-nition and the results of the overtaxing of the villagers by that class of merchant proprie-

and the results of the overtaxing of the villagers by that class of merchant proprietors known under the name of koula-k, is ruining a large proportion of the peasants.

The Courrier Russe gives some details upon the situation of the landed proprietors which are far from being encouraging. Fifteen millions of deciatines of seigneurial lands are mortgaged, and the annual interest absorbs each year twenty millions of roubles. In some Governments all the landed property is hypothecated, and the payments to be made to the banks surpass the amount of the revenue of the lands. Each year a certain number of these estates become the property of the bank-ers, by whom they are resold to speculators, to the great detriment of arriculture.

The position of all sorts of employees is still more precarious. On account of the insufficiency of wages, fixed for the most part by old ruies, their life is nothing but a succession of the hardest privations. The flourishing companies, like the Biazan Baiway, enjoy the protection of the State. Would it not be proper for it to consider for a moment the condition of the employees? The first condition of an economical reform is to make the rate of wages correspond with the work required.

to make the rate of wages correspond with the work required.

The condition of the mining districts is also discouraging. Not a week passes without a discouraging. Not a week passes without a catastrophe that brings mourning into homes whore distress had already entered. Nowscomes from Warsaw of a terrible discouraging the control of the mine of Count Henard near Sornowicz. On the 3th of October, 170 workmen were in the mines of Count Henard near Sornowicz. On the 3th of October, 170 workmen were in the mine with a fearful noise. In a few moments the principal passage was submerged. Immediately the shart was obstructed by an irruption of mud, which, on reaching the bottom, became condensed and formed a thick mass. The air in the shaft could no longer be breathed. The lights went out, and the miners were left in profound darkness. The workmen of the western shaft, with ten horses, managed to escape, but the untortunate men in the galiery below vainty sought in the darkness the outlet of the mine, and were soon overtaken by the water. Eighty of them groping about as best they could, and guided by the instinct of self-preservation, managed to reach the air vent communicating with the exterior. They dragged themselves through water which reached their waists, broken down with fatigue benumbed with cold, but happy in the thought of having escaped alive. The other workmen wandered despairingly through the mine, implering and which nobody could render them. The directors of the mine immediately organized a band of helpers and all possible efforts were made to save the untortunate miners. Pumpts were set going, and, after twenty-four hours, the water began to get lower. Cries for assistance could be distinctly heard below. An attempt was made to lower a lighted lamp, but it went out in the shaft immediately. The current of fresh air was increased, ind provisions, wine, and brandy were passed down to the unfortunate prisoners. Shortly afterward a lighted lamp was successfully lowered. Finally, on the third day, the wate work required.
The condition of the mining districts is also

mine their appearance struck their companions with horror. Ghastly, breathing with difficulty, their clothing covered with mud, they inspired the greatest pity. About fifty lives were lost in this catastrophe.

stronhe, to this disaster to give you an idea of sannaning here every day. The engiwhat is happening here every day. The engineers who direct the works are for the most part thoroughly capable men from Paris. London, or Vienna; but the leaders of the gangs of orkmen are generally without the necessary kill, and many of the accidents which afflict its people are largely due to the ignorance of At the present time there is a great change of feeling in regard to our external policy Everywhere the French influence now reaches

where the German influence used to be all pow-erful, and never before have the French been so popular with the Russian people. You know with what extraordinary slowness ideas progress and sentiments are developed here. Fifty years after the invasion of Napo-leon J.

war with the French as of a thing still in exist-once, and each Russian peasant cordially bated everything and everybody from beyond the Rhine. Strangely enough it was the Crimenn war and the shock with France that killed this antipathy and changed the course of na-tional dipas in Russia. In comparing France with their other ensules the Russian people learned to prefer them to the others. At the present time it is France alone that is popular to Russia, and any action of the Government tend-ing to bring us into closer relations with that country would be unanimously welcomed by our regule with a genuine satisfaction. One of logic bring as into closer relations with that country would be unanimously welcomed by our people with a genuine satisfaction. One of the reasons for the popularity of the Catrewitch is the sympathy that he professes for the French. There are, moreover, behind this change of public opinion, other reasons than those of mere sentiment. Isolation is not the normal condition of a great power. Where can lussia find an ally in Europe? Octainly not in England. During the existence of the Benconsileid Ministry we were attrawn dangers with England. Every moment the Eastern question threatened to draw us into a terrible war. It is true that the Gladistone Cabinet has modified somewhat this mental disposition; but nobody here is deceived upon the subject. If the hour for the final settlement of the Turkish question should arrive, we could no more count upon the support of a Whig Cabinet than upon a Tory Cabinet. Could we count upon the support of a Whig Cabinet than upon a Tory Cabinet. Could we count upon Austria? The historical antipothy that flussia bas cheriahed toward that State has been deceded by the Austrian policy in the Balkans during the past two years, her conquest of Bosnia and Herzegovina, thanks to the sumport of Germany, and the embarrassment of having another enemy in the East. Quite recently to these numerous and sufficient causes of aversion another has been added. I mean the concentration of Austria with Poland.

Asto Germany, nebedy thinks of such an alliance. You remomber the recent outburst of exasperation in St. Petersburg against our ancient warm aliy. If the excitement has cooled down, the disposition of the Russian mind has not changed. The people hate Germany, and there is a sense of humiliation and of inferiority miniciae with this national averation. I will give you presently the proofs of this sentiment of animosity; but the point that I wish to establish is that Russia, isolated from all great powers, and having infailibly before her, in a future more or ives remote, a conflict with Austri

I wish to establish is that Russia, isolated from all great powers, and having infallibly before her, in a future more or less remote, a conflict with Austria supported by Germany, is urged by her interests as well as by her elective affinities toward France.

Two parties divide not only the court and the official world, but the Russian nation itself. The German party and the National party have for some time been engaged in a conflict without truce and without mercy. Collisions between the Germans and the Russians in the Balitic provinces are frequent. We have recent-

for some time been engaged in a conflict without fruce and without mery. Collisions between the Germans and the Russians in the Baltic provinces are frequent. We have recently been fighting between the German students of the University of Dorpat and the Russians in habitants of that town; but this little affair has been hushed up, and the authorities have pretended to look upon it as a boyish escapade. But these manifestations are becoming more frequent, and are taking on graver proportions. The struggle of the two nationalities is carried even into official regions. A decree of the Senate of the empire has ordered that the correspondence between the municipalities of the Baltic provinces and the central power shall be in the Russian language, and not, as herstolore, exclusively in the German, The explanation of this measure it the increase in the number of the Russian inhabitants in these provinces. The municipalities of Riga and of Revel have made a complaint angainst this decree, in which they pretend to see an infringement of the rights of the Germans. It is certain that the Senate will not revoke its decision. The complaint of the municipalities, on the contrary, will bring new rigors upon the Baltic provinces. The conjuin of the Russian journals is expressed on this matter with a growing energy. We may recret these struggles and these conflicts, all the more because it is liberty that will be the sufferer, but certain it is that there is a genuine exasperation on the part of the Russians account the Germand its rights, to declare that Russia is not yet ripe for liberty, and that her duty is to patiently support the autocratic Government.

All the journals of the world announced with transports of joy, some little time ago, the suppression of the famous Third Section, or political police, of St. Petersburg. At that time I wrote to you that this pretended suppression, was only a transformation, and that it had simply cut off the old titles white preserving the same pages. Nevertheless it was in this country

the contrary, that the sudden transformation was due to the discovery of some flaw in the working of this complicated machine.

Circumstances have permitted me to discover the mystery of this affair. You will see that once more, according to the regular custom of our country, an event of real importance has come out of an almost ridiculous adventure. Here is the explanation as I get it from a distinguished officer who could, if he would, clear up many obscure points in our secret political matters. Everybody at St. Petersburg knows a certain Prince celebrated secret political matters. Everybody at St. Petersburg knows a certain Prince celebrated for his want of brains, his credulity and the innumerable mystifications of which ne has been the victim. This individual, it appears, went one day to visit his friend Loris Meilkoff, and advised him to put a watch upon the wife of a Lieutenant-General in the artiflery corps. He said that he was satisfied this woman was mixed up with the plots of the Nihilists. Ridiculous as this Prince was in St. Petersburg, though his stupidity was proverbial and though he was considered a sort of subaitern blunderer, nevertheless Loris Melikoff was impressed by his denunciation. proverbing and though he was considered a sort of subaltern biunderer, nevertheless Loris Melikoff was impressed by his denunciation. Several little things contributed to the forming of his suspicions in regard to this lady; but, as her husband was a loyal man and devoted to the imperial family, Gen. Melikoff replied coldly and in an ironical manner to the spy Prince and sent him off. But the Prince did not allow himself to be discouraged. Several times he renewed his visits to Melikoff. He went so farms to write anonymous latters in

times he renewed his visits to Melikoff. He went so far as to write anonymous letters in which this lady was necessed.

But what was the reason for this implacable hatred? Very simple. The Prince is not only an idiot and a coward, but he is a libertine. On being introduced into the house of the lady in question he lest no time in insulting her by his importunities. The lady was virtuous and proud. At first she rebuked him; then she repelled him, and finally he was sent away with a slapped face and an admonition to go about his business. Furious as an imbedie, the Prince could think only, of vengeance; but another sentiment was not long in adding itself his business. Furious as an imbecile, the Prince could think only, of vengeance; but another sentiment was not long in adding itself to the former. This was fear. He knew that the lady was powerful. At that time nothing was spoken of but Nhillists and summary executions. It was runnored that this lady was an afficie. His imagination ran wild. He fancied that the Nhillists alided to his enemy had sworn to take his life, and that one day or another he would be the victim of a murderous conspiracy. Thenceforward his terror surpassed his rage, and he began anew against the lady his campaign of denunciations. The situation of the Prince enabled him to see Melitoff without difficulty. He returned so often to the charge that the Minister, who, as I have already said, had had suspicions concerning the lady, at length gave some importance to the matter. It was at this time that people began to speak of the Third Section, Melikoff called in one of the spies that belonged this service, and charged him with the duty of watching the lady in question. The affair was year delicate on account of the high past

people bogan to speak of the Third Section. Melikoff called in one of the sples that belonged to this service, and charged him with the duty of watching the lady in question. The affair was very delicate on account of the hich pesition of her husband, and his well-known loyally. The sply at the end of a month reported that he had seen nothing suspicious in the movements of the indy.

The Prince field his peace for some time. Then he renowed his accusations, and a second inquiry was ordered. This inquiry was carried on by two agents, to whom separate instructions were given. It was to the denouncing Prince that these two agents were according to orders, to make their duly reports.

An unforessen complication was the result. There was an absolute contradiction in the reports of the two sples. One gave annecedunt, hour by hour, of what the lady did, showing that her actions were innocent and perfectly legitimate. She had been shooping at such and some establishments, remained there so many minutes, had been visited at such a time by such a Minuter or official cersonage, and so on. The other soy, on the contradict he Prince was the advanced in it a long time, and so on.

However stuppl and thered a suspected house, and remained in it a long time, and so on.

However stuppl and the heart of his two reports. He summoned before him the two reports. He summoned before him the two spies and questioned them separately. One declared that his comrade was a traiter in league with the Ninkinst, and that he was fabricating false reports in collusion with the lady.

The Prince went to find Loris Melikoff, and triumplantly announced his discovery. Melikoff received him at first with distrust to the sone of the two agents who had been employed has spies. Hemember that these agents were no subattern, but persons of skill, having access to sected and employed in delicate matters.

Melikoff, conforming to his invariable rule, did everything in his power to avoid a scandal. He sent for the sply and packed him off on a lectitions mis

of the officers of the Third Section. Soon he learned that a great portion of this service was devoted to the Nihilists' party. It was from this service that the faise paseports, information, and communications always reached the Nihilists in time to enable them to escape.

It was then that Loris Melikoff resolved to

suppress this administration, reserving the right of forming a new one, with a personnel more trustworthy and better chosen. Seen after the dissolution of the Third Section this smart Minister seized the opportunity of maximum another hit, and thereby killing two bross with one stone. He caused to be celebrated by bits journals, as a deliverance, the destruction of this rampart of the destruction of the third that which is particularly opposition that hot becaused to be celebrated by authority aneed on its that the body in guestion has not been arrested, and continues to live in society in St. Petershare. The say Prince lost his time and his treather, Medical contents of his trained himself with having the half brought into his cabinet. What he said to her heledy knows. He may have threatened her with the anger of her hasband, who was known to her movements and who, if he knew at them, would not full to chastes her soverity. Whatever were the conditions innessed, it is corned that she is free, and that arching apparently has been changed in her mode of life.

JOHN KELLY, BOSS.

Suggestions Everywhere Made About Plus TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Ser: No fact in political life is more surely known than that for genral a close alliance has existed, between Mr. John Krift and Mr. Chester A. Arthur. The Tanomany and Reputsional Aldermen have stood shoulder to shouler to advance or obstruct legislation. No appointment of the Mayor could re confirmed unless such appointment had pre-

ear believe that this alliance has been broken? That Me Arthur did not know where to find Mr. Kelly when most

he needed him *

Gen. Grant proclaimed, in his Simmford speech, that New York State would give Gartish 20,000 majority! Gen. Grant rarely makes such projuccies. It is the only one be made during the canves. When New York was known to be a Democratic State

why would such a man dare to unke such a prophery inless he knew where the insterrity was coming from the Samson, Mr. Kelly has destroyed his enumer, has be not also, like him, destroyed himself!

Several Esteemed Renders Freeing Their

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: After a leneral has led his army to defeat three times the an diers naturally lose confidence in him.

John Kelly has led us to three disastrons routs, and yet to does not think he has forfeited his claims to leader ship. I would suggest that a roll book he opened some where in which dissatisful Democrats who ravor John Schly's extrement can inscale their manes. When a mejority of the Democrate where of the second their stenatures in the book it could be presented to John Kelly for his consideration.

Thousas Cosan. New York, New York, New York, New York,

To the Emros of The Sun-See I am one of five brothers who voted for Tilden and for Hancock. Not one of us will longer support the Democracy unless John Kelly and the other traitors are driven out. I know of Kelly and the other traitors are driven out. I know of hundreds of young men determined to do likewise. Had it not been for John Kelly, that grand old reference Samuel J. Tiden, wentd have been to lay the President elect of the United States. Are the young men of this country longer to be denied the right of voting for emission simply because John Kelly says. N.* Which he piaved himself outside of the party lastfall, he should have been kept there, and thousamis of young votice would have flocked to our standard rather than a de for a candidate smitched with bribery and perjury.

KEMARK, N. J., NOV. 10.

To you Entropy or The SUS-New Language of these ob-

To rus Epiron or The Sun-Sec. I am one of those obcure Democrats who has for four years past declared publicly and privately that no other man living could be elected to the Presidency while Samuel J. Tiden lived, and I have further argued that no other man ought to be elected. I am, therefore, not at all surprised at the result. The Democratic leaders have for four long years worked so hard for this overwhelming and fined deat worked so hard for this over whelehing and first door and worked so hard for this over whelehing and first does that all true hearted over will say, "Serves then eight since the day that Judas Learnet sold his Lord and master for thirty pieces of silver, history has no record of any man who has been so locally horazed by vice of any man who has been so locally horazed by vice of a large man who has been so locally horazed by vice of a large man who has been so locally horazed by vice and Judah the leaders of the Democratic party. And it should be remembered that there are more than John Keily to be charged with this crime, base and a test set of the same should be sometimes. S. Y. Nov. 8.

To true Europe of The Sum-Sire. There is no content.

To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir: There is no mistaking the public feeling in this community in reference to the national calamity which John Kelly has brought upon us. Although our town and county went Democratic by a large majority, the universal cry among Democratic that never will they vote again with this arrogant blun-derer; and many very many. I am sorry to say, declare openly they will leave the party unless be a fittely repu-disted and turned out. It would not have been so build we had been turry heaten, beaten on some national issue of impertance; but to have our sellentil candidate, like coes, defeated by Kelly's stupidity, and the whole State lost twice by him; is too much to be patiently berne. Loss Braken, N. J., Nov. 10.

Janskynan

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Give us anybody but Tilden, and we will elect him," was the cry onen like John Kelly, Amasa J. Parker, O. B. Potter and others who went to Cincinnati to oppose Mr Tilden's nomination. They got somebody else than Mr. Tilden, and the way they elected him is already known. In every battle in which Samuel J. Tilden led the Democracy against the opposition we were successful In 1870 he led the party to a glorious victory, and it was

not his iault that the fruits of that victory were not secured to the people. The representatives of the Democratic party of New York State went to Cinctinializes the advocates of President Titlent's renomination, and were prepared to piedge the State of New York to the Democratic party in case be was nominated. The Convention though upon the whole it was inter to throw overboard their most successful leader, and take mica soldier. The Kebre cry in 1870 was, "Defeat Robinson, and was the property of the Property of the New York Continuous and Titlen was "kiled for 1880," and the Democratic party was togeth in 1883.

This certaint's should be enough success for Kelly, Parker A to for one year. When the Democratic party the Act of the nation waske up to the fact, as the Democratic party of the nation waske up to the fact, as the Democratic party is to be trusted, then we will have another change of success. In 1870 Kelly fold the National Convention that if Titlen was nominated be considered and the National Convention that if Titlen was nominated be considered to the National Convention that if Titlen was nominated to the sational Convention that if Titlen carried New York by \$2.000 majority. In 1880 Kelly fold the National Convention that is the National Convention the same thing, and, the cooks, they instead a lesson they will not also in the country have learned a lesson they will not also in the country have learned a lesson they will not also in the Country have learned as lesson they will not also in the Country have learned as lesson they will not also in the Country have learned as lesson they will not also in the Country have learned as lesson they will not also in the Country have learned as lesson they will not also in the Country have learned as lesson they will not also in the Country have learned as lesson the country have learned as lesson they will not also in the Country have learned as lesson they will not also in the Country have learned as lesson they will not also in the Country have learned

Richellen Robinson Abend.

To THE POTTOR OF THE SUS-SO: In a brief reference to ur worthy Representative in the Fourth Congressional District you seem to have overlooked one candidate in the Second. While Mr. Blass made a splendid run, he locs not lead the electoral ticket in his district, and he is not the only Congressional candidate who keeps up the ing the district by an oblidasinoned inalority. He carries every ward in the district except the Turt, and in the district except the Turt, and in 446. In the Teith Ward Edinason's majority is 90 more than Hancesk's. In the Twenty-second Rolanson carries the ward by 182 majority, white Hancock is beaten by 313. Robinson's majority in the First Ward is 152 more than Hancock's, and in the Eighth Ward he has of a majority over Hancock.

BROOKLYS.

Candidates Plenty in Indiana.

The list of candidates for United States Senator in Indiana alphabetically arranged, is as follows: Browne, Thomas M., Winchester: Burgess, Elder O.A. President Batier University, Irvington, Butler, John M., Indianapolis: Claypool, B. F., Connersville: Colorn, John, Indianapolis: Cumback, William, Greensburg; Gresham, Judge Watter Q., Indianapolis, Harrison, Ben lamin, Indianapolis, New, John C., Indianapolis, Orth Godlove S., Lafayette: Shackelford, James M., Evans ville. Streight. Abel D. Indexpapolis. It is understood that several candidates in the northern part of the State

A Philadelphia Lawyer's Beath. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.-Henry Wharton, a

Mariner Thompson's Vision.

Last night I had a vision as I slept: Upon the water darkness slowly crept.
And in the sky the silver moon was finne. While I within my salar s hammack swing Beneath the Tallapassa's spanker bount. To scape the revel that had filled my room.

Quite suddenly my slumber seemed to break, a d I could see as if I were awake. In Hampton Roads I saw my war ships ride. Moved only by the slowly changing tide. My exes took in the whole day 2cs a conceof meanly useless hither and harmless gons and I removed with an exceeding by From wrecks, collisions, sand bars butter make, collapsing thes, and contract engines from a From storms to windward, rocky goasts a be,

Then heavy clouds shut out the moon from sight, But in the implet there played a land ariet. A light which presently took stack and for meaging, as I feared, a cathering storn In size portentions and of to rest. He. Until amounties clouds so decree and dur

Plint voice to me was as the source of d. And I was principles to protect or The while I saw my verse sime thowar But buiks, dismantied, rofting of the

At last my speech a suries transaction Through elesed, dry lips. And comment Lasked, "this little remnant, just to sin The people how their many milities

He speke, and granues again with femili "Away, vain man! Give place to Grant and our